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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## U.S. Satisfied By News on Reactor

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
Foreign Ministry circles in Jerusalem last night reiterated that there were no signs of dissatisfaction on the part of the U.S. Government with the Israeli reply to its request for information on the Heger atomic reactor. This view is based on reports from Ambassador Avraham Harman on his meetings with Secretary of State Herter and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Lewis Jones.

The State Department spokesman said yesterday that information provided by Israel was "under study." He would add nothing. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in this connection that the Government is not aware of any demand from Washington for a share in the control of the new reactor. There was no cause for any concern in the entire matter, the spokesman added.

He stressed that the information received by the Foreign Ministry in no way bore out the interpretation given to the Herter-Harman meeting by the New York Herald Tribune. Diplomatic observers in Jerusalem are of the opinion that no serious representations, if there will indeed be any on the issue, can be expected before the Kennedy Administration takes over on January 20.

Ambassador Harman is expected in Jerusalem over the weekend. He will consult with the Foreign Ministry on questions arising from the changing of regime in Washington. He will also, of course, explain the intricacies of the U.S. Government reaction to the atomic reactor.

The Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Walter Eytan, who was expected on Wednesday night to postpone his departure for 24 hours and was to arrive late last night. There has been no reaction by the French Government to the vast publicity given in Washington to the reactor, which is being built with French assistance.

Moscow Version  
Moscow Radio yesterday accused Israel of hoping to develop "its own factor of production" in the Arab world. It said that the Arab world is a "very serious problem."

The problem did not need speeches but joint measures from the Arab states who should regard the matter as seriously as Jordan did, it said. Nasser said the question had been reviewed and needed an "Arab solution."

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## Not More Than One Bomb a Year

By JESSE ZEL LURIE  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
NEW YORK. — Now that the Dimona reactor has been well publicized as having atomic bomb capabilities, American officials admit that, when the reactor is completed in about two-and-a-half years, it will produce enough plutonium for a single atomic bomb every 10 or 11 months.

Canada has two research reactors larger than Israel's, India and Sweden have one of the same size. Holland has one approaching this size and Switzerland has one of about half the power.

No one here seriously believes that Israel or any other of these countries will use their reactors to make bombs. What was all the fuss about then? Washington officials reply that it is because of Israel's secretiveness. They say they understand Israel's reason for secrecy — Arab pressure on France and danger of foreign attack — but had they let American officials in on their plans, they would not have publicized them, they say.

Jordan Foreign Minister, Musa Nasser said yesterday that Israel's atomic advance was "a very serious problem." The problem did not need speeches but joint measures from the Arab states who should regard the matter as seriously as Jordan did, it said.

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## Servatius Asks Israel to Pay For Eichmann Brief

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Dr. Robert Servatius said on Thursday that he was willing to accept Eichmann's demand that he could only do so if his fees and expenses, which he estimated at \$20,000, were covered by the Israeli Government.

The request was made in a letter to Mr. Elhanan Rosen, the Minister of Justice, which was handed to the Attorney General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, at the latter's office on Thursday morning. Mr. Hausner received the letter through the office of the Attorney General.

Dr. Servatius stated in the statement made by Eichmann that he had "no source of funds available" and that he estimated he would need \$20,000 for himself, an assistant and a secretary. He wanted to bring with him.

He based his request for financial assistance from the Israeli Government on the statement made by Eichmann in Argentina in which he announced his readiness to come to Israel to stand trial if he were given a chance to obtain legal defense.

Dr. Servatius also requested the names and addresses of a number of Jerusalem lawyers who could guide him in matters of Israeli law. Mr. Hausner complied with the request.

It was officially announced that in order to allow Mr. Hausner sufficient time to prepare the case against Eichmann, the Minister was reviewing his list of lawyers. In the future, Mr. Rosen himself will deal with the Law Council and matters concerning the State Attorney's Office.

Dr. Servatius said he would act as legal advisor to the Government and will represent it in court. It is feared that Mr. Rosen will probably bring Dr. Servatius request for financial aid before a forthcoming Cabinet meeting.

It could not be learned if the Ministry of Justice will make any effort to determine whether Eichmann or his family could pay the fees asked by Dr. Servatius. It will be recalled that during the lawyers' first visit he stated that the Eichmann family had obtained bank guarantees to pay his \$20,000 fee. Later it was stated that Eichmann would receive a considerable sum of money from his memoirs which were published in "Life" magazine.

P.A.L. Night Flights Stopped After Crash  
MANHA (Reuters). — The Philippine Air Lines (P.A.L.) were on Thursday ordered by President Carlos Garcia to suspend night flights temporarily, following yesterday morning's crash of a passenger plane in which 35 persons were killed.

Two Rebel Ethiopian Leaders Captured  
ADDIS ABABA (AP). — An Ethiopian official spokesman announced on Thursday that two fugitive rebel leaders were captured Wednesday night after a brief fight with army units.

## Saud's Move Follows Rift Over Nasser

King Saud assumed full executive and legislative powers in Saudi Arabia yesterday after a two-year struggle for power with his brother, Crown Prince Faisal.

The Arabian monarch on Wednesday night proclaimed himself Premier and formed a new 18-man Cabinet after an announcement over Mecca Radio that he had accepted his brother's resignation as Premier.

Saud's surprise move reportedly was denounced by Faisal's son in Beirut, Prince Fahd, who served as Defense Minister under his father's Premiership.

Faisal himself made no statement after the King's announcement of accepting Faisal's resignation at his request. But the Damascus daily, "Al Ayyam," reported that Faisal is expected in Cairo "within the next few days" to receive medical treatment.

Strained relations between the royal brothers were caused by Faisal's disapproval of King Saud's reluctance to accept Abdul Nasser as the leading Arab spokesman.

The Reuters correspondent in Cairo quotes "an informed Arab traveler from Saudi Arabia" as saying that Faisal was actually diminished, and that King Saud might also seek to depose him as Crown Prince.

Faisal was popular with educated Saudi youth and has a large number of supporters in Central Arabia. He had promoted a pro-Nasser Arab nationalist movement which the King viewed as a threat to his throne, the source said.

The Prince earned the King's hostility by purging "corrupt" Arab ministers and imposing an austerity regime to curb the country's extravagance and balance the budget.

Three Ministers in the King's newly-appointed Cabinet are his brothers. His son, Prince Fahd, is Minister of Defense and Air Force.

Herut to Demand Arlosoroff Inquiry  
TEL AVIV. — Herut is to ask the Zionist Congress and the Knesset to agree to a judicial inquiry into the Arlosoroff murder.

## U.S., Russia Exchange Warnings Over Laos

The U.S. State Department said yesterday that Russia's apparent continuance of military supplies to pro-Communist rebels in Laos had introduced "a new and sinister factor" into the situation there.

The Department said Soviet aid was designed to support elements who were determined to overthrow the established Laotian Government and destroy the country's independence.

A Soviet commentator yesterday reported that the situation in Laos is so grave that some foreign circles fear the country may become a second Korea.

"Foreign intervention in Laos is increasing," the Tass commentator said. He charged that the U.S. is now looking for an excuse to intervene militarily.

Presumably such an excuse could be found in a request for assistance by the puppet government, he said. The present situation in Laos calls imperatively for an immediate convening of participants in the 1954 Geneva conference, the commentator added. He thus in effect agreed with Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, who told the House of Lords on Monday he planned to approach the Laotian Government with a proposal to revive the commission which monitored the peace after the Indo-China fighting six years ago.

The American statement by Press Officer Lincoln White followed release of a note to the Soviet Government last Saturday blaming the Soviet Union "and its partners" for the fighting in Laos.

Mr. White said that Soviet deliveries to the anti-Communist forces in Laos are not to be compared with U.S. aid which has gone into the country for the last five years.

"This American aid has been furnished to enable the Royal Laotian Army to maintain the integrity and independence of the country," Mr. White said.

"It is a sharp contrast to the support of pro-Communist elements determined to overthrow the government." The Soviet effort, he added, is intended to originate in Communist Vietnam, in the Hanoi area. The planes and their crews are Soviet, he said.

French Socialists To Vote 'Yes'  
PARIS (Reuters). — The French Socialist Party congress last night decided to support President de Gaulle's Algerian policy in the referendum on January 8.

After Midnight  
The Netherlands Cabinet resigned last night. The cabinet was led by Prime Minister De Gaulle.

PLASTIC DOLLIES  
L.A. 100-1000

Lebanese Arms-Running Plane Caught in Algeria  
PARIS (AP). — A chartered Lebanese plane was caught in Algeria by the French Air Force on Wednesday and French authorities said yesterday.

Inspected at Oran Air Field  
The plane, a DC-4 of Trans-Mediterranean Airways, was flying from Stockholm to Oran, Algeria.

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# ISRAEL'S WEEK

## REACTION TO THE REACTOR

AN urgent and secret meeting in Washington on December 9 of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was held by top officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department on what was afterwards termed an unexpected atomic development by a country neither in the NATO bloc nor in the NATO bloc.

CIA Chief Allen Dulles seemed alarmed by intelligence reports from Israel that a hitherto unknown atomic plant was being secretly constructed some 30 kilometers south of Beerseba. The proximity of a huge textile factory near the immigrant town of Dimona led the U.S. intelligence agents to believe at first that the atomic reactor structure was part of the textile plant. Only close examination of long-range pictures taken by the U.S. agents revealed that the structure was that of an atomic reactor similar to the type employed by the U.S. at its large plant at Savannah, South Carolina.

That same day, prior to his departure for the NATO Ministers Conference in Paris, Secretary of State Christian Herter summoned the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Avraham Harman, to request formal information as to the nature of this large-scale construction.

When the Israeli reply was forthcoming immediately, information was leaked to the press gradually. Last week's "Time" was the first to report on the secret security meeting, saying that it dealt with the possible atomic capability of an "Nth power." Then the London "Daily Express" split out the allegation.

"Israel is well on the way to making an experimental atomic bomb and kept her atomic weapon developments secret from the Americans with whom they have an agreement on the atomic power reactor which produces nuclear explosives."

The first official Israeli reaction to these reports came from the Chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, Prof. D. Bergmann, who told the Jerusalem Post that they were "very flattering but grossly exaggerated."

and that "Israel's industry in its present state was not capable of undertaking such a task."

Last Sunday's "Washington Post" carried the matter even further by reporting that "it is officially established in the U.S. capital that Israel has secretly developed a nuclear reactor that will enable it to produce an atomic bomb within perhaps five years."

In answer to these allegations, the Israel Embassy in Washington declared firmly that "Israel's atomic research programme is directed exclusively toward peaceful purposes. Israel has neither the practical means nor the desire to use her atomic research for other than peaceful purposes."

The importance attached by the U.S. Government to the reactor project was indicated during a White House briefing to President Eisenhower last Monday, which was attended by the U.S. Secretaries of State, Defence and Treasury, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General L.L. Lemnitzer.

Although the Quai D'Orsay and the Israel Embassy in Paris had confirmed, in the meanwhile, that the two nations were engaged in a joint project to build a natural-uranium reactor, stressing that it was directed exclusively toward peaceful purposes, the Washington-inspired spate of publicity on Israel's new atomic development expressed the annoyance of the U.S. Government that it had been left in the dark by its international friends.

Then came Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's matter-of-fact statement in the Knesset last Wednesday announcing officially for the first time that Israel is building a second atomic reactor in the Negev which will have a capacity of 25 megawatts (25 times that of the experimental reactor at Nahal Rubin). This was preceded by the submission of Israel's reply to Mr. Herter on Tuesday night, which was similar to Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement. Reports that Israel is producing an atomic bomb were "either a deliberate or an unwitting untruth," Mr. Ben-Gurion said, stressing that the new reactor, like the American reactor at Nahal Rubin, was designed exclusively for peaceful purposes. Its main purpose was to serve Israel's principal task in the next decade—the development of the Negev and, upon completion, within three or four years the new reactor would engage mainly in research work and would serve the needs of the country's industry, agriculture, health and science.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement and the official Israeli reply dispelled the highly exaggerated and sometimes even hostile rumours. Still, the question remained: why did Washington spill the story? The answer may be found in the fact that for several months at least, Israel could hardly expect to keep secret the work of several hundred construction labourers as well as a number of technicians, some of them French instructors, all of whom reside in Beerseba and Dimona. Was it that pre-election days in the U.S. prevented the outgoing administration from coming out with the story?

All these may have been contributing factors, but more than anything else, the U.S. Government's reaction seemed to be a belated rebuke to France, which is assisting Israel in her atomic project for its uninvited joining of the atomic club. The exaggerated publicity could also have assisted in delaying matters, perhaps, in the completion of the reactor's construction. But then there were also, perhaps, the mutual interests of the two nuclear giants, both of whom are equally anxious to know how new atomic partners view whom they have no direct contact.

The Israel-U.S. agreement of July 1958 on atomic energy cooperation calls for exchange of information only on projects which are facilitated by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and Israel was not obliged, therefore, to supply any data on her new reactor at least not prior to its completion. In any case, what is the explanation of all this C.I.A. activity in Israel, which is even attributed to U.S. overflights to take the famous "long-range pictures" of the Dimona plant?

## End of An 'Affair'

SEVEN weeks of intense deliberation ended last Wednesday when the seven-man Ministerial Committee on the "Lavon Affair" made a unanimous recommendation that "on the basis of the material at its disposal the Committee finds that Mr. Lavon did not give the direct order for the 1948 security mishap."

This clears Mr. Lavon of responsibility for giving the fatal order, but the matter has not ended there.

On the following morning, Mr. Lavon announced that he was now satisfied.

At last Friday's Mapai Secretariat meeting, the majority of its members expressed their support for Mr. Lavon's recent public statements. Top Mapai leaders such as Levi Eshkol, Moshe Sharet and Golda Meir, who are known not to have taken sides until now in the personal clash between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the Histadrut Secretary-General, strongly criticized Mr. Lavon for his comments at his press conference on the eve of the Histadrut celebrations.

Mr. Lavon had warned there against what he called "the spread of the dangerous philosophy of 'etatism' among certain circles in the State," when, speaking between the State and the Histadrut, he said that "nothing will be achieved by pressure and terror."

At the meeting of the Secretariat, Mr. Lavon, who participated in the discussion, claimed that there was an underground campaign to smear him from his post and that he was not the only person in Mapai to express personal views that were not acceptable to others.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who was absent from the meeting, sent a letter in which he wrote that, as soon as the Cabinet Committee and the Cabinet had concluded their deliberations about the "Affair," he would submit his opinion to Mr. Lavon's misdeeds on "Mr. Lavon's misdeeds."

## Prof. D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, lecturing on a nuclear problem. Photo by Harry

conduct as Minister of Defence and during the past two months."

For the Mapai leaders who wanted to finish with the "Affair" once and for all, the week's deliberations and this week's renewed efforts were made to persuade both parties to the dispute to refrain from any steps that might further aggravate the issue. There was speculation that some of Mr. Lavon's supporters in the Mapai Secretariat agreed to the closure of the "Affair" in order to prevent Mr. Ben-Gurion from pressing for more extreme measures by the party against the Histadrut Secretary-General.

Despite the new development, the findings of the Ministerial Committee is the first formal statement of the Government's position on the matter. It is also the first time that the Government has taken a stand on the matter. The Committee decided that it sees no need for any further investigation, and that the new "government" in Addis Ababa has the much-disputed order. At the same time the Committee decided that it sees no need for any further investigation, and that the new "government" in Addis Ababa has the much-disputed order.

The main reason for this conclusion is derived from new evidence concerning the matter, which implicates the two officers who were said by Mr. Lavon to have given the order themselves.

## The Adroit Servant

THE visits of Dr. Robert Servatius, Adolf Eichmann's attorney, to the well-rehearsed entries of Hollywood stars. His coming is usually preceded by well-rehearsed entries of Hollywood stars. His coming is usually preceded by well-rehearsed entries of Hollywood stars.

Before he came to Israel this week there were reports that he might relinquish the defence of Eichmann before the "Life" magazine. There was the question of payment for his services and expenses. While Eichmann's lawyer, Servatius, has asked the Israeli Government to foot the estimated \$20,000 bill.

Apart from meeting Mr. Haugman, Dr. Servatius had two meetings with Eichmann himself. The "Life" magazine were among the main subjects of these talks, and Dr. Servatius claimed that the version published in "Life" is "all mixed up." Eichmann's own views on the mass murder of six million Jews, as quoted by Dr. Servatius, seemed to be even more mixed up and confused. Trying to explain it all, and insisting that he was only obeying orders, Eichmann has so far filled nearly 4,000 pages with his statements.

## Making Ends Meet

CONTINUING Cabinet discussion on the Budget estimates shows a remarkable spirit of resignation among the Ministers, who seem to be awaiting cuts made by the Treasury in their allocations. An earlier by the Government of £1,552m. within the coming twelve-month period (plus the overlap in the Development Budget from last year) and the inevitable overlap of expenditure into next) will come to some two-fifths of the national income, and the Coalition parties seem to agree that it would be unwise to spend more.

The problem is how to finance such an expenditure without causing inflation. In theory no damage is done to a country's monetary stability, however large the expenditure, as long as there is enough revenue to cover it. But this does not take account of the cost-of-living index. The proposed Estimates cannot be financed fully without a slight cut in consumption. The cut could be voluntary if people could be made to save. But the Government has not managed to dispose of more than half the £1,400m. of securities it hoped to sell in the present fiscal year.

The alternative is taxation. To raise income tax would probably affect productivity adversely. Indirect taxation raises prices, pushes up the cost-of-living index and thus sets in train an automatic rise in the cost-of-living allowance. Present consumption levels in other words, are built into the monetary system. Mr. Levi Eshkol is faced with the vexing problem of how to reduce consumption without affecting the cost-of-living allowance, whose purpose is to prevent a reduction in consumption.

One method would be forced savings, or compulsory life insurance.

A special bill may be passed extending the purchase tax to cover services charged for by professional men, by firms installing devices like gas fittings, and possibly by persons rendering domestic services. There is a possibility that revenue will be raised from haircuts, agents' fees on the sale of property and such, dental treatment and valuations.

## Rabbinate Elections Postponed

THE postponement for the election of the Rabbinate Council and of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis has been postponed again.

Under the Law a committee of eight men, composed of four representatives of the Government and four representatives of the Chief Rabbinate, appoints the seventy-member Electoral College which chooses the Chief Rabbi.

The committee was hampered by resignations of rabbis on both sides, the Rabbinate nominating committee's Government of trying to undermine the prestige of the Chief Rabbinate.

Finally the Government appointed Attorney A. Rosenzweig to replace a defecting Rabbi Mr. Rosenzweig, though one of the top figures of the National Religious Party, though he is the "Rabbinical Party" which favours the candidacy of Chief Rabbi Goren for the post of Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi. Other rabbis defecting

## Enough Jobs—But Not Enough Skill

DR. Giora Josephthal, the Minister of Labour, gathered a fine bouquet of compliments in the debate on his report on the Ministry's work last week. The one thing he is pre-occupied with is the "young Mapai" in the sense that he sees the party as one of the chief sources of strength for the development of the nation rather than as a movement whose separate political existence must be jealously guarded. This is an enthusiastic and confident remained much closer to the party's original social and humanist ideology—to "Zionism" in fact—than such of his colleagues as Mr. Dayan who is concerned with solving present problems rather than following Messianic aims. Practically everybody there after all believes in the United States, that "nation of freedom" where they now have four-and-a-half million unemployed. He is not a complete answer to the problem of finding a way to Divine Providence and not our economic policy.

Dr. Josephthal's general conclusion was that such employment as we now have comes from the fact that there are not enough jobs for people without skills and that we have too many of these. Vocational training is not a complete answer to the problem, for many of the workers involved are no longer young. Even for the young, trade schools are not enough, for most of them cost a prohibitive £11,000 a year per pupil. Dr. Josephthal also reported on various schemes for sponsored apprenticeship; nobody will challenge him on this subject because it is too intricate in any case, everybody approves of vocational training, the Left because they believe in Labour, and the Right because the shortage of skilled workers is keeping labour costs high. Only the parents are less enthusiastic and continue to try to get their children into regular high schools wherever possible.

MR. Y. Riffin (Mapai) did not believe that it was Providence that was keeping up full employment, so much as a planned development. What other difference was there after all between the original Labour Zionist principles. Industry still mainly a source of employment to him. The end-product is of little interest, and the problems of marketing do not at all concern him. The wage-workers here, he complained, used to take a pride in carrying new occupations.

Now they had been outstripped by the women of other countries in this respect. But how could we expect to build up a labour force if we paid the "productive" (technical) workers less than the unproductive (white-collar) workers? He ended up on another note, Zionist success in capturing labour positions had always been linked with the search for new social forms, i.e. the kibbutz, the implication being that in capturing labour positions there was a social change since the establishment of the state and that there was little hope for more enthusiastic labour. There is something in what he says. There was never the same labour mystique in connection with factories as with farming or even building. As a result, the kibbutz has become the stronghold of non-ideological oriental immigrants who prefer a modest factory wage to the hazards of smallholder farming. There are also people who received the least technical training and the least productivity level in many factories there formerly.

MR. T. Y. Riffin (Communist), who is modelling his manner of speaking increasingly on that of his colleague Dr. Riffin, had figures concerning what he calls hidden unemployment all over — persons who simply choose not to go to the labour exchange, and also the Arab villagers who seek work in town but are not registered by the exchange because they do not live in the town which provides the work.

Mrs. Hannah Landau (Mapai) added an interesting note by saying that she would not seek the abolition of the restrictions on night work for women. These are based neither on considerations of morality nor of health, but simply on the fact that where women take on night work they often do so in order to be free to do housework and look after their families during the day. The regulations should remain, with provision for exceptions wherever it was in the worker's interest.

MR. Yohanan Bader (Herut) plays parliamentary footsie with the Labour Party. For some time he has been pressing a question concerning the reasons for the replacing of Rav Aluf Laskov as Chief of Staff at the end of the present month. On one occasion he was already told by the Prime Minister that the change is a routine one, as it has with the constant shifting of senior army officers in order to maintain a fresh approach. Mr. Bader has now successfully engineered an official announcement of the Knesset at which he will get no more of an answer, but will at least be able to air his least-satisfied accusation. Apparently a sort of little home-made "Lavon Affair" but where the use of that, if his views cannot be reported in the press, perhaps they will end up in the New York papers. The procedure for a secret House of Commons session is for one of the officials to say "I am a stranger," and to have him removed. Mr. Moshe Rosett, the Clerk of the Knesset, has an idea the special session should be held at six and at four next Monday, for the sheer pleasure of seeing the press removed. Instead of their tamely not having yet arrived.

MR. Ben-Gurion's brief reply on two questions concerning the atomic reactor was confusing and left a good many questions unanswered. Apparently the speech was prepared in a hurry, for the Prime Minister sat in the cafeteria afterwards with Mr. Shimon Peres and made amendments to the protocol adding, for example, that one new reactor will be smaller than a similar one being built in India. After that he apparently needed an English translation of his reply and called on Mr. Abba Eban, the Education Minister from a neighbouring table. Mr. Eban, who is well known as an expert linguist, pulled out a sheet of paper and set to work in his small neat script. Perhaps the English version will seem a little clearer.

## CAIRO'S EYE ON ETHIOPIA

NOW that the abortive coup d'état in Addis Ababa has been totally defeated and Emperor Haile Selassie is back in his capital, one begins to realize how very curious and atypical has been Cairo's reactions to these proceedings. When first report of the coup started in some in last Wednesday, hailing the ending of 3,000 years of injustice, the various Cairo broadcasts treated the news with unexpected moderation, and were content to give straight news agency reports without displaying any undue enthusiasm.

On the following day and the day after that, the attitude continued to be one of restraint, although Cairo Radio, quoting unspecified "sources," stated that the new "government" in Addis Ababa was "neutralist and not Communist."

This rather chaste and unusually correct attitude contrasted with the Emperor's resumption of power. When it became quite obvious that the rebels had failed and that Haile Selassie was back in control, Cairo Radio broadcast a news commentary (on Friday evening) in which it stated that it was "too early" to predict the results of the struggle in Ethiopia.

"We have to take into consideration the fact that Ethiopia's location in East Africa, which is still under the control of British imperialism, lends significance to any movement in the country insofar as it affects the future of Rhodesia and Nymanland is concerned."

Addis Ababa has always remained firm in its resistance to any attempt at pressure on Cairo's part, and President Nasser's displeasure with the Emperor's regime was last month amply demonstrated when he cancelled his visit to Ethiopia, originally scheduled to start immediately after his 10-day Sudan tour. Cairo's restraint raised doubts, and even suspicions, especially when we remember that there has always been a certain reciprocity between the UAR regime and the discontented elements in Ethiopia. A number of these potential revolutionaries chose Cairo for their place of voluntary exile.

Now, then, to explain Cairo's silence, which contrasts sharply with its attitude in all similar situations in the past? It is perhaps too early to draw conclusions, especially now the Ethiopian Government is investigating the whole question as to whether there was any foreign participation in the recent rebellion. The investigation seems to be motivated by the fact that some rebel actions have given rise to suspicion. As Haile Selassie told a press conference in Addis Ababa on Tuesday, "the rebels used tactics with which they were unfamiliar, and this could suggest foreign help."

A Djibouti Story

Meanwhile, up to the time of writing, there was no confirmation of a report from Djibouti—that an Egyptian military plane, now reportedly at the Addis Ababa airport, had been guarded by loyalist troops, had landed in the Ethiopian capital on the eve of the rebellion, bringing three UAR generals and several high-ranking officers. None of these alleged generals and officers have been apprehended, and it is quite possible that the plane brought not Egyptian generals and officers, but a group of Ethiopians who had sought refuge in the UAR.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT			
Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN.	0600	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
MON.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
TUE.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
WED.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
THUR.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
FRI.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
SAT.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
SUN.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
MON.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
TUE.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
WED.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
THUR.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
FRI.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
SAT.	0600	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Athens, London, New York
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# WORKING CAPITAL—OR SUBSIDIES

By David Krieger

THE controversy between the Bank of Israel and the Ministry of Commerce over the right of industrialists to additional working capital continues unabated.

Both sides, however, agree on two points: a shortage of credit exists, and there is a serious leakage of funds which could be used as extra capital but are channelled by the industrialists themselves as credit to their customers. The Bank of Israel's view is that adequate resources exist within the economy for supplying all the working capital needed, and there is no justification for more money being poured into the money market.

What guarantee is there, ask the pundits at the central bank, that the credit would be used in fact for working capital? A study made of the balance sheets of 25 large firms shows that they received an increase of 11.5m. for working capital during the fiscal year ending in 1960, and that during the same period they increased the credit facilities for clients wanting to buy their wares by 11.5m. All the money gained on the savings was cancelled out by the increased expenditure made on the roundabouts.

The Bank of Israel is certainly doing its best to foster growth and claims that they received an increase of 11.5m. for working capital during the fiscal year ending in 1960, and that during the same period they increased the credit facilities for clients wanting to buy their wares by 11.5m. All the money gained on the savings was cancelled out by the increased expenditure made on the roundabouts.

There is no real alternative to the present situation. Does the Ministry of Commerce expect the banks to finance a speculative deal in silver or a solid transaction because the former may be an export (if it makes a sale)? The whole differentiation between production for the local market is artificial. Basically, what needs to be financed is production in such a way that the manufacturer sells his goods—whether locally or overseas—will depend upon the commercial possibilities facing him at any particular moment. He can only export successfully, in fact, if his whole enterprise is operating at full swing. The cost of his over-riding need is that he is prevented from disposing effectively of that part of his output which is intended for the local market.

This brings us back to the need for augmenting the overall supply of credit.

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Bank of Israel circles maintain that industrialists can take their own steps to secure more working capital. The price, however, does rise production costs, and the price that firms up and down the country are prepared to give very big returns if they can sell for cash.

**Capital and Demand**

In an ideal situation capital should be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet demand fully, for whatever purpose. There is a limit to the amount of consumer credit the customers require and it is possible, by legislation, to restrict it. It is not, however, altogether at least to prevent it from expanding unreasonably. It is probable that the present shortage of capital encourages the extension of this kind of credit. Promissory notes are becoming a form of currency, used to finance production.

It is true that the infusion of this additional money into the economy would accentuate inflation in the first instance by pushing prices up. Inflation, however, caused not only by too much money but also by too few goods. A shortage of capital is itself inflationary where it holds back production. It raises interest rates, increases the number of moneylenders who make a good living out of loaning out small sums, and hampers manufacturers from using their labour force and equipment to the full.

The question at issue between the Ministry and the industrialists is not, therefore, one of money but of the distribution of new capital into industry and output pound for pound with the additional infusion. The Bank of Israel maintains that this cannot happen because there are no idle factors of production.

to be activated. The bottleneck, they say, is not capital but manpower, which is already fully utilized. This point, though, is by no means fully investigated. Is there a misuse of capital assets—under-employment of personnel, lower productivity, equipment operated at less than full capacity, individuals engaged on non-essential tasks, labour misused because it is not worth while to save manpower? Does the shortage of capital narrow the production bottleneck more than does the shortage of manpower?

Of course, if the extra capital could be mobilized by canalising money away from other activities in the economy, then the problem would be resolved to everyone's satisfaction—except those persons or institutions from which the funds are taken. Mr. Horowitz suggests that the Development Budget ought to supply more working capital. This begs the question: at the expense of what alternative expenditure? Less housing, fewer schools, fewer new factories, fewer new hotels, a smaller investment in agriculture? To take the money from consumption, on the other hand, is only possible if people save. Present wage discussions are certainly not conducive to saving.

**Export Company**

A possible step to help overcome the problem would be the formation of an export company in the United States and another in Europe to offer factoring facilities to Israeli exporters. Foreign investors would be interested in this, this would afford a considerable boost to Israel's industry. The task of the proposed firms would not be to finance the export of goods, but to provide the necessary capital, this would afford a considerable boost to Israel's industry. The task of the proposed firms would not be to finance the export of goods, but to provide the necessary capital, this would afford a considerable boost to Israel's industry.

One thing is clear, Israel's industrialists will reach a completely competitive level with their rivals overseas until they can secure all the capital they need. As those rivals do, it will be possible to dismantle the apparatus of subsidies, special premiums and other artificial aids to the industry until the industrialists can command in their stead all the facilities which are normal elsewhere. The absence of such facilities is one of the causes making subsidies necessary.

**Stocks and Commodities**

**Quiet Year-End Felt On Stock Exchange**

Business was quieter during the last week of the year and the trend was mixed. Year-end considerations are probably responsible for a sluggish market and there was some liquidation of shares, particularly of the newly floated shares. On Wednesday share prices were generally lower than a week ago, despite signs of recovery shown by some securities.

A firm spot was provided by Teva, which gained some points for the week. Dead Sea B. Founders, which advanced by about 8 points, Africa-Palestine underwent considerable fluctuations and closed on Wednesday 15 points higher for the old shares and only a bare two points better for the new shares. The new bonds remained quietly steady with very little turnover in index-linked. On the free market, Lapid dropped on Wednesday 1.5 points while Naphtali recorded a 1.1.

New issues planned for the beginning of 1961 include a 12m. issue of Shikma 84 Preferred Shares, a 12m. issue of Mortgage and Development Co. ordinary shares and a small rights issue of the Feichtwanger Bank. The latter, which is offering 100,000 shares at 125% to old shareholders on the basis of one new share for four old shares held. The new shares will be held by investors to a full dividend for the year beginning April 1, 1961.

In the meanwhile, the 100,000 floatation of 84% dollar-linked bonds of IZRAEL Company, with the guarantee of Russia and convertible into ordinary shares, has been successfully absorbed and even 3 times over-subscribed. The whole issue was 11.5m. but 11.5m. was offered only to non-residents and against foreign currency.

**Wall Street Irregular**

Some fluctuations were recorded from New York, with aluminium and sulphur rising among the prominent gains. Laidback trading was reported on December 21 to slight higher levels, although still under the bearish trend for the week. Dow Jones closed at 614.45 on that date and 614.45 on that date.

**Official Sessions in London**

Ministers and their counterparts were responsible for very quiet dealings in London, where business reached its lowest level during the past two years. Reaction seemed to gain some ground and there was a general feeling of optimism. Foreign exchange was particularly quiet while bond and stock markets were well as in London.

## New Port Authority will Face Critical Situation

### Cargo Jam Is Looming

By Yehor Ardon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL'S position in regard to port facilities is becoming critical. Long before the first freighter discharges or loads cargo at Ashdod, Haifa Port will have to handle a volume of goods for which it is not equipped.

An index to the intensity of a port's operations is the turnover of cargo per metro's length of quay space. The world average varies between 300-500 tons a year. The figure in Haifa is now 150 tons per metro, about twice the normal figure. According to this calculation Haifa is today one of the world's busiest ports. The calculation excludes the flow of grain handled by the Dagon terminal which uses little quay space in relation to the volume of cargo.

In 1959 Haifa Port handled 2.2m. tons of dry cargo, imports and exports. According to an official forecast made in 1959 the volume was to rise to 2.5m. tons by 1963, but this figure will already be reached this year. The Transport Ministry assumes an average growth of cargo by 5 to 10 per cent. By 1963, when Ashdod port will be still unfinished, the volume will amount to 3.5m. tons. The consequences will be grave.

New cargoes will claim space in Haifa Port. The Haifa Port's handling capacity of a million tons of ore at first, and twice as much later. The increase in tourism will result in more liners, causing congestion at the port, which will take up valuable berth space for one to three days. This must lead to the frequent shifting of cargo to other ports, to the detriment of the limited facilities.

How long do freight ships stay in port? The answer is short. It is important to port owners, to the Port Authority and to the consumer for whom transport and port charges are a major factor in the retail price of his goods. There is an accurate measure for a port's speed. In 1959, the average duration of a ship's stay in Haifa for the discharge of cargo was 7.3 days. Expanded facilities, mechanization, the Dagon Silo operations and greater efficiency will reduce this to 4.3 days. But last year the time was extended again to 5.1 days. The period is likely to increase over the next few years, due to the expenditure of large sums on demurrage charges and possibly higher freight rates.

The Ministry of Transport's declared policy calls for a slow-down in the development of Haifa Port and for concentration on the development of Ashdod, which is expected to be ready for service, at least in part, by 1962. (This is a speculative assumption.)

The country's business community has been indifferent to the issue. Only Haifa Municipality and some local economic organizations have continued investment in Haifa Port. It is of course easy to dismiss these pleas as coming from interested parties who are looking for a quick return on their investment. But the country's business community has been indifferent to the issue.

**Nuclear Power 'Arrives'**

By Our Economic Correspondent

GREAT Britain formerly led the field in the construction of nuclear power stations, but was overtaken for a period by the Americans. It seems probable now that England will regain world leadership due to a combination of technical research and competitive prices.

Great hopes are pinned on the new plants of the A.E.R. (Advanced Engineering Research) type, which burn uranium oxide enriched with additional quantities of fissile plutonium 239, and operate at temperatures 150 to 200 Centigrade above those of other plants built to date. However, many technical details with regard to construction and operation still remain to be worked out, and the eventual cost has not yet been computed.

Of more topical importance are the considerable reductions achieved in the construction costs of atomic power plants of the Magnox type. While the British station cost \$180 per installed kw of generating capacity, the estimate for the EBR-II plant is already based on a cost of \$110 per kw, and for subsequent stations the amount is expected to go down to \$80 and perhaps even to \$75 per kw.

As capital charges constitute the main cost element in the use of atomic power, the development of a revolutionary break-through towards the plant's economic operation in the near future, particularly if it will prove possible to spread the depreciation over a longer period than the current estimate of 20 years (which is less than for conventional power plants).

Nuclear power is expected to become as cheap as conventional power by the late 'sixties, while the plants presently being constructed, which will not start operating until the 'seventies, will already supply power at a cost lower than that obtained from any other fuel in Great Britain.

## Economic News in Brief

**International Disease**

The post-war trend of replacing steam and electric locomotives by diesel engines has been questioned by H.M. Brown, an American consultant engineer, in a paper based on an extensive study of railway maintenance costs. Mr. Brown demonstrated that the savings ascribed to the introduction of diesel in the U.S. have been exaggerated because the comparison was made with the old stock of steam locomotives, and not with the modern models, while the use of electric engines in the U.S. was never seriously considered due to the lack of national grid. Moreover, experience has shown that diesel locomotives must be depreciated over a period of 25 years, and not of 20 to 25 years as assumed. While for steam and electric engines a 30-year period of service life is possible. Since diesel costs more than twice as much per horse-power as steam engines, the capital charges involved are obviously much higher.

**Congo's Economy**

While the world has been watching the political struggle in the Congo, little attention has been paid to the country's economic situation, which is bound to become one of increasing importance. The vital health and transport services of the cities have been maintained in a more or less satisfactory condition, but the general level of economic activity has been severely affected by political uncertainty, capital flight and the loss of the rich Katanga province which produced the bulk of the country's exports.

The turnover in the Malindi port is now only about 15 per cent of last year's level, and imports are limited to the bare minimum, averaging 100,000 tons a month, as compared to the depressed level of 320,000 tons in 1959. Building activity is almost at a standstill, and some enterprises have closed.

On the other hand, many small factories providing for local consumption are now booming—due to the removal of the Katanga competition—while the big public enterprises, which dominate public investment, have been reduced to a normal state.

The country's major problem is financial. The government's current expenditure runs on a minimum level of about \$17m. monthly, while tax receipts amount to about \$10m. The deficit is covered by borrowing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and by the sale of foreign exchange reserves.

The order of the day may be gathered from the financial charges for Ashdod. When completed, the Port there will cost about \$140m. Interest at 5 per cent and amortization over 25 years will amount to \$14m. a year, or 11.7 per cent of 2m. tons of cargo handled annually. This will be added to the import and export bill. And for foreign trade cannot afford to pay higher port charges—the complaint is that they are already high now—the Treasury will have to collect a heavy cost from the taxpayer.

**Location of H.O.**

Another question which has interested the public and the press is: where should the N.P.A. have its headquarters? As long as Haifa is the chief port of the country, any headquarters elsewhere, whether in Jerusalem, Ashdod or Tel Aviv, will lengthen the bureaucratic lines of communication. There will be duplication, more paper-work and less efficiency. There is a strong case for siting the N.P.A. at Haifa, pending the completion of Ashdod. The human relations aspect is also relevant. Experienced veterans run Haifa Port.

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In Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem of the RECIPIENTS of RESTITUTION Against the Written Refusal of the Financial Minister

We demand a realistic and just rate of exchange

The MEETINGS will take place:

**TEL AVIV:** Monday, Dec. 26, at 8 p.m. in the large hall of the Beit Hahitot, 27 Rehov King George.

**HAIFA:** Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 7.45 p.m. at Beit Harofe, near Rothschild Hospital (Bus No. 21 and Carrell).

**JERUSALEM:** Thursday, Dec. 29, at 8 p.m. at Beit Hahitot, 14 Rehov King George.

**Speakers:** Dr. H. MAHRER and Dr. E. SCHEFTELWITZ.

**COME IN MASSES NOBODY MUST STAY AWAY**

Registration of over 500 members of the entrance.

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# Visitor's Gallery: Mrs. Lola Kramarsky

## Hadassah's New First Lady

By Malin Miller Shulzberg

HAIR turned gray, drawn back from a high forehead by black-green eyes that mirror a profound humanity and understanding; an aristocratic bearing that is combined with a warm simplicity for her people. These are the first and endearing impressions of Mrs. Lola Kramarsky, newly elected National President of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. She accepts her leadership of this 314,000-strong movement with a little awe and a great deal of modesty.

Mrs. Kramarsky made Hadassah history from the moment that she was elected at the 47th Annual Convention last September in New York City. A native of Hamburg, she brought with her a rich tradition of European Zionism and a deep understanding of the tragedy which struck her people with the rise of Nazism. Her own mother died in Bergen-Belsen. This background is combined with understanding of the American scene lived in New York.

Violet (Lola) Ingber, Elise Popper — as she was born — was introduced to Zionism by her father, who was the first Zionist Congress when she was about 15. Two years later, her parents, although not particularly religious, sent her to school in Liverpool, England, where she lived in the house of a rabbi. "I lived with the rabbi's family for seven months and I liked it very much. They were orthodox and it was completely new to me," she said. These two experiences served her well when she went back to Hamburg, where her local rabbi, recognizing her pedagogic gifts, persuaded her to teach in the German-Jewish equivalent of a Sunday school.

In 1921 she married Siegfried Kramarsky, son of a German-Jewish banking family. In 1923, they took their baby daughter and left Germany for good. "Even 10 years before Hitler, my husband felt that Germany was not a place for Jews any more," said Mrs. Kramarsky. Amsterdam was their next home, where their two sons were born. However, in 1938, when the sound of the Nazi jackboot began to be heard in their Dutch haven, the Kramarskys moved again.

Thanks to the help of an old and dear friend, the late Dr. Constantine Weizmann, an opportunity arose to leave Europe. The family transferred to New York in 1940. Mrs. Kramarsky's introduction to Hadassah was logical if somewhat unusual. (Generally its leaders begin in their local chapters and work their way through the labyrinthine organizational structure until they reach the National Board in New York.) In Germany, the Kramarskys had worked with the late Dr. Siegfried Lehman before Youth Aliya was founded. Later, in their Dutch home, both husband and

wife were closely connected with social work for refugees and this, indirectly, with the work of Youth Aliya. Mrs. Kramarsky was persuaded to attend the 1942 Hadassah National Convention and later became an active worker. Her first task was to handle the Youth Aliya portfolio in the National office, one of Hadassah's major responsibilities.

What of the future? Mrs. Kramarsky feels that Hadassah's first and most immediate commitment is to ensure the functioning of the new Medical Centre. "You would be able to keep our pace of development up to the latest advances in medical science."

As to Hadassah in the United States, she feels that its singular success has been its power to attract younger women to Jewish public relations and the ability of the Movement to keep up with the widening demands of the Jewish people. "Our programme fills the total need of the Jewish woman," she says in her soft, accented voice. "Hadassah women bring everything to the family, and from this understanding of Jewishness springs Zionism." Another important point, she feels, is the movement's organizational structure which allows the chapter member to reach national status if she shows leadership ability.

### Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Ben Haim

MY niece Alma instructs me that this year it is essential that I attend the Hanukkah performance at the kindergarten, as circumstances have prevented me from being present in previous years and this will be positively her last appearance. As she is now turning too old and will not be here next year.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY I turn up early and push my way through the press of anxious relatives. Find it curious to note how many fathers have managed to come to England, but I am not a housewife, times past or anticipating the future. Being only and am I take up an inconspicuous position behind the scenes, where I can observe and smile with enthusiasm and even points me out with approval to her friends, which is more than my children ever did.

THE last Hanukkah performance I attended was to watch my son, who must have been the most reluctant Macabee ever to tread our sacred soil. Alma's colleagues seem to be less unwilling, though many of them look abstracted as if they are only doing this to oblige and really have more important things on their minds. One young soldier, grinning toothily at the audience, has his helmet on upside down and this is corrected by a candle standing behind him. Alma's father remarks that it is amazing how soon women start to interfere with matters that do not concern them.

HAD been under the impression, from Alma's private remarks, that she had a solo part, but now I see



Air Hostess Anglia Theatricals points out highlights to the young passengers on the Toy Fund flight about the Olympic Airways jet Comet on Wednesday. Olympic's gift was a Hanukkah miracle for fifty-seven youngsters.

### Macaroni Machines Bequile

By Helga Dudman

ASKED with which factory he would most like to be shipwrecked on a desert island, any intelligent observer of industrial diversification ought to answer immediately: Macaroni. For this food, which the establishment turns out some 200 food items — from soup (seven varieties, with a new type out this week) to nuts (soup almonds, or non-nuts to float in soup). The range goes from self-raising flour to ice-cream mix, from fruit salad to ravioli.

Consider the Noodle. There is considerable food for sociological thought in the noodle. Annual per capita consumption in Israel is four kilograms (Osem produces some 900 tons a month, around 75 per cent of the local market's needs). In Italy the figure is 20 kilograms, in the U.S.A. 14 kilograms. In America, however, there is a National Macaroni Institute and a fat monthly magazine, Macaroni Week.

Macaroni and noodle production, for instance, are quite literally untouched by human hand. Flour is wheeled up by suction mechanisms which look like giant vacuum cleaners. The machinery is run from seven enormous machines — robots filling a large room, perhaps 80 feet high — in broad golden sheets, like rolls of finely-spun fabric. Each of the machines, using a different die, presses, cuts, or stamps the dough. End-results come in 66 different shapes: thick, thin, very thin, wheels, shells, circles, snails, squares, flowers, bats, animals, stars —

and a world's first, introduced just before the establishment of the State: an edible Hebrew alphabet. (Pasta English letters are also available.) The dies are changed for each shape — much as a housewife making icing for a cake alters the nozzle of her icing tube to change designs.

Five thousand kilograms of noodle products per hour are blown up to the upper floors, the drying area. Curling and shimmering as ribbon or stars or wheels or snails, they emerge upstairs out of a vast funnel. Depending on their nature, they are dried in stacked flat sieves, like those used by gardeners, or in squirrel cages, or in incubators guarded by thermometers.

Aesthetically, there is something utterly beguiling about the geometric variety of shapes in their final neat plastic bags. Packaging operations themselves are dazzling. One of the many specialized robots for this function looks like a cross between a merry-go-round and a glamorous espresso machine. As the ultimate step in self-sufficiency, the plant includes a printing press where a million plastic bags a month are made and

printed — in three colours. It all started with noodles. "Osem" (the Hebrew word means "granary" or "store") was formed in the '40s with the merger of three companies whose experience in the country dates back to the '20s. But the latest news this week is about soup. Ravioli and ice-cream appeared along the way, but product development progressed from noodles to noodle-products as soup accessories (the Soup Almonds and Chinese noodles, uniquely labelled with orientalised Hebrew letters). And along came soup seasonings, dehydrated soups, and a dehydrated sauce mix — the only one made here.

This week a new instant soup appears. Competitors are already on the market; but Osem's — chicken, beef, and a chicken-flavour puree soup called "pear" — is a cube, it is not made by compression, but rather "cast" as in a foundry.

The remarkable thing about instant soups is that, though they have all the instantaneous small-space magic of modern science, what goes into them are old-fashioned plump chickens and juicy red meat. Anyone visiting the factory (and hundreds do each week — school children, women's groups, kibbutzim, visitors from abroad) will see chunks of high-quality beef being prepared for the drying event. It is a pity that the home-kitchen class part of the machine is lost; but this is one of the small prices one pays for instant soup.

Cubes with Hats. The new product is not considered competition for dehydrated soup. The latter, after all, cubes for the housewife's wildest dedication of a few minutes with boiling water. Rather, the instant cube is intended for bachelors, for cafes — as well as for the housewife "cooking with her hat on." And also, as a summer drink. The salt and protein in bouillabaisse make it an intelligent choice for a hot-weather coffee-break.

Basic soup recipes are far harder to establish than, say, macaroni formulas. Soups must appeal to individual tastes, while noodles are neutral. The immediate testing kitchen often takes recipes through months of major and minor changes. It makes use of two ingredients not available to the housewife: monosodium glutamate, used in American kitchens to bring out flavour, dextrose, plus a choice of over a hundred spices.

The soup-mix-bines, too, have a life-like complexity unknown to the back-of-the-envelope cook. One, used in making soup powder finer than fine, looks something like a mechanical egg giving forth a stream of golden particles. The "autoclave," a ceiling-high pressure-cooker of 2-ton capacity used to process soy flour for soup seasoning, looks like a rocket about to take off for the moon. A vacuum tank used for concentrating paste resembles an enormous diving helmet.

For children and others with visits to Osem still ahead, the following statistical summary may be helpful. There are seven varieties of dehydrated soup (some requiring seven minutes boiling time). There are seven partners in the business from the original companies, seven breadths of macaroni, and seven varieties of vegetables in the vegetable soup.

### Fashion Show In Eilat Makes History

By Roman Ben Dor

AN unusually large crowd of elegant visitors, including Hanukkah tourists, attended the week's first fashion show at the "Star" Hotel. The warm December sun provided a perfect setting for next season's swim-suits.

Eilat was probably the site of the first recorded fashion show in the world, when King Solomon paraded his servants before the Queen of Sheba to show off his fabulous clothes (Kings 1, 10, 4 & 5).

Appropriately, the show opened with a display of four swim-suits by Götter. The most impressive was a yellow print suit, high at the front, attractively open deep down the back. A detachable skirt was provided, which could be changed over the shoulders as a cape. Since the simple "nova tenni" has been adopted by chic Parisiennes on the Riviera, it is fitting that Götter has given the name "Nova Tenni" to a bikini of white polka dots on pale green, worn with matching cape and "nova tenni" shoes.

The main emphasis of the show was duality. This was brought out by the fabrics — mostly imports — which had been transmitted beyond recognition by modern science, so that extravagantly luxurious evening coats doubled as raincoats. Many of the coats were reversible, using ingenious combinations of colours and materials; dresses were of two or three pieces, fashioned in such a way that the change could be rung by leaving off or adding the blouse, a belt, or by reversing the sides. None brought out this duality better than Matskin in his coat. A snug 3-length coat of yellow poodle-wool went furiously over tight slacks of corduroy, in tiny black and yellow checks. Both coat and trousers were waterproof.

Matskin is now entering the "mass" market without forfeiting either quality or style. An order for sixteen thousand coats is being readied between now and March for England's Marks and Spencer's, under the well-known "Saint Michael" label. Aled showed the traditional 3-piece in many charming variations. "Sharon" had shirt and jacket in deep olive jersey, the collar and facing carried out in bold vertical stripes of beige and orange. The blouse was beige and reversed the stripes, with bands of olive and orange around the waist.

A most unusual combination shown by Dorina was a knitted charcoal skirt, worn with an eggshell-coloured jacket. A broad band of charcoal around the bottom of the jacket gave the illusion of completely blending with the skirt, thereby raising the apparent waistline by fifteen centimeters.

Some striking outfits were shown by Jacqui. "Temptation" gave a long slinky look with a plain tulle-trail in the very popular brown shade. Opened up, it showed a collarless, short-sleeved, round-necked dress with straight up-and-down brown and eggshell stripes. The same striped fabric was repeated in the lining of the coat, which can in fact be worn reversed when used separately. "Tartan" besides selling the products of Israel's major fashion producers, has now entered the field on its own account. "Tartan" dresses, drawing many admiring glances, owing to the striking contrast between the dark simplicity of its line, and the shimmering beauty of its beige and gold-thread fabric.

Topaz of Tel Aviv provided the striking fashion jewelry worn with most of the models, and also the elegant gloves and other accessories.

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### Praise for the Sweet Potato

By Molly Ben-David

SWEET potatoes are favorite delicacies in the United States, where they are served with turkey or topped with marshmallows in the main dish and come to table as a desert with pineapple combinations. Yet, for some strange reason (I suspect a lack of proper publicity) this richest and finest of the filling vegetables is served in this country chiefly by to cows as fodder or else a tuber is put into a jar of water to sprout into an exciting house plant.

Besides the well-known ways of serving sweet potatoes (mashed with margarine — do put in lots of the fat; French fried — it caramelizes beautifully; or roasted alongside meat or fowl — the texture and flavour are entrancing), the sweet potato does wonder to boost other dishes. A soup cooked with a sweet potato in it takes on a special delicacy and subtle sweetness, whip a sweet potato into an ordinary potato puree and see the difference; use half sweet potatoes and half carrots in making a Shabbat Tzimmes.

**Sweet Potato Cake** This is an unbelievably fine "cake" that can be served at tea-time or as a desert after meals. It will keep your guests guessing about the ingredients, and win you a reputation as an unusual hostess. Moreover, to make it, you don't even have to take the cake.

Now divide the mixture in two. To one half add half a cup of sugar or 5 (tablespoons), 1 tsp. vanilla and one or two tbs. of candied peel or candied raisins. Bake in a first steamed in hot water to swell them somewhat. To the other half add half a cup of sugar, 3 tbs. sugar, or even leave it as is. Grate or chop the sweet potatoes and mix with the other half. Bake in a first steamed in hot water to swell them somewhat. To the other half add half a cup of sugar, 3 tbs. sugar, or even leave it as is. Grate or chop the sweet potatoes and mix with the other half. Bake in a first steamed in hot water to swell them somewhat.

**Orange Dip** I had this dip at a Thanksgiving Dinner in the U.S.A. and it was unforgettable. It was topped with marshmallows (unfortunately not available in Israel) but you can top it with stiffly beaten and sugared egg-whites.

**Crocodile Yam Pudding** Sweet potatoes (a special deeply coloured variety — but you can use the local ones with as good success) 2 cups (1 lb.) peeled and cut in 1/2 inch cubes 1 cup orange juice 1 large orange, 3 stiffly beaten egg whites, 2 tbs. sugar.

**Sweet Potato Pie Crust** This is used on chicken pie in the Southern U.S.A. but is also good on any pie that has a topping only. 1 cup sifted flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 cup cold melted sweet potato, 1/2 cup melted margarine, 1 egg well beaten. Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Work in melted potato, melted fat and egg. Roll out 1/4 inch thick and cover the pie. Wonderful with rhubarb.

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